

LOG

LO'DGER. *n. f.* [from *ledge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.
Bate tyke, call't thou me host? now, I scorn the term;
nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or lodgers. *Graunt's Bill.*
Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of lodgers, and nasty families. *Harvey.*
The gentlewoman begged me to sleep; for that a lodger she had taken in was run mad. *Tatler, N^o. 83.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow lodger, that whilst the fellow lodger paid eight pounds one shilling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and fourpence halfpenny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that resides in any place.
Look in that breast, most dirty dear;
Says, can you find but one such lodger there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. f.* [from *ledge*.]
1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another.
I will in Cassio's lodging lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Let him change his lodging from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came
To his known lodgings, and his country dame. *Dryden.*
He desired his sister to bring her away to the lodgings of his friend. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 155.*

Wits take lodgings in the found of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.
Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the lodging of delight,
The tower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; covert.
The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.
Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm lodgings. *Ray on Creation.*

LOFT. *n. f.* [*loft*, Welsh; or from *lift*.]
1. A floor.
There is a traverse placed in a loft above. *Bacon.*

2. The highest floor.
To lull him in his slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the loft,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. Rooms on high.
Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And hills of snow, and lofts of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weasel once made shift to slink
In at a corn loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

LO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]
1. On high; in an elevated place.
2. Proudly; haughtily.
They speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak loftily. *Psal. lxxiii. 8.*

3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.
By a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

LO'FTINESS. *n. f.* [from *lofty*.]
1. Height; local elevation.
2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment.
Three poets in three distant ages born;
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtiness.
Augustus and Tiberius had loftiness enough in their temper, and affected to make a sovereign figure. *Collier.*

LO'FTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]
1. High; hovering;
See lofty Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding forests on the mountains dance. *Pope's Messiah.*

2. Sublime; elevated in sentiment.
He knew
Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty.
Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
A lowly servant, but a lofty mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

LO'FTY. *n. f.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *luggan*, Saxon; to lie; *Junius* from *logge*, Dutch, sluggish; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true original.] A shapeless bulky piece of wood.

Would the lightning had
Burnt up those logs that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakespeare.*
The worms with many feet are bred under logs of timber, and many times in gardens, where no logs are. *Bacon.*

Some logs, perhaps, upon the waters swim,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,

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And hollow'd first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

The log in secret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid measure, the twenty-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Cabnet.*

A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one log of oil. *Lev. xiv. 10.*

LOGARITHMS. *n. f.* [*logarithme*, Fr. *logos* and *arithmos*.]
Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratio's of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier lord Merchiston, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dividing the *logarithms* of the cube, and so on. *Harris.*

LOGGERS. *n. f.*
Loggers is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the game which is now called kitlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at loggats with them. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

LOGGERHEAD. *n. f.* [*logge*, Dutch, *stupid* and *head*, or rather from *log*, a heavy motionless mass, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickskull.

Where hast been, Hal?
With three or four loggerheads, amongst three or fourcore hogheads. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Says this loggerhead, what have we to do to quench other peoples fires. *L'Estrange.*

To fall to loggerheads. } To scuffle; to fight without weapons.
To go to loggerheads. } pons.

A couple of travellers that took up an ass, fell to loggerheads which should be his matter. *L'Estrange.*

LOGGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You loggerheaded and unpolish'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

LOGICK. *n. f.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from *logos*.]
The art of reasoning.

Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logick.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetoric in your common talk. *Shakespeare.*

By a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gag'd and bound,
There stript fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]
1. Pertaining to *logick*; taught in *logick*.
The heretic complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability, in giving subtle rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in *logick*; furnished with *logick*.
A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 291.*

LOGICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of *logick*.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather, *Prior.*

The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGICIAN. *n. f.* [*logician*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of *logick*; a man versed in *logick*.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgement as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addison.*

Each staunch polemic stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

A *logician*

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A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an exception. *Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtle men, and most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and shed subtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

LO'GMAN. *n. f.* [*log* and *man*.] One whose business is to carry logs.

For your sake
Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

LO'GOMACHY. *n. f.* [*λογμαχία*.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

Foreed terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a meer kind of sophistry and *logomachy*. *Howel.*

LO'WOOD. *n. f.*
Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy. It has been long known by the dyers, and was but lately introduced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent astringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'WOCK. *n. f.*
Lowock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called Eclegmas, lambatives, or linctus's. *Quincy.*

Lowocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated. *Weyman's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n. f.* [*lloyn*, Welsh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
2. Loin; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

High in the love of heav'n! yet from my loins
Of God most high. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

A multitude I like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the south. *Milton.*

LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*lloiteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the counties. *Shakespeare.*

Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the spoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*

Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away.

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LO'ITERER. *n. f.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without business; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,
And daily to *loiters* have a good eye. *Tusser's Hush.*

The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and *loiters*. *Hayward.*

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer*?
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have still been open'd,
To search if thou wert come. *Orway.*

Knowledge would only enter mankind into the useful industry, that we live not like idle *loiters* and truants. *Mere.*

Ever listless *loiters*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

LO'LL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuously derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful.]

1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing.
So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; so shakes and pulls me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Cloze by a softly murmur'ing stream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras, p. i.*

And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds,
Void of care he *lolls* supine in state, *Dryden.*

And leaves his business to be done by fate, *Dryd. Pers.*
But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,
We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

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A lazy, *lolling* sort

Of ever listless *loiters*. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
2. To hang out. Used of the tongue hanging out in weariness or play.

The triple porter of the Stygian feat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*

With harmless play amidst the bowls he pass'd,
And with his *lolling* tongue assay'd the taste. *Dryden.*

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out; used of the tongue exerted.
All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hast thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when splay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Persius.*

By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung,
The foster-dam *loll'd* out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*

LOMP. *n. f.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]
1. Solitary.

Here the lone hour a blank of life displays.
Thus vanish sceptres, coronets and balls,
And leave you in lone woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; without company.
No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery,
is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; want of company; disposition to avoid company.

The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness*, esteeming nobody found since Daiphantus was lost. *Sidney.*

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find
Your salt tears head. *Shakespeare.*

LONELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to solitude.
I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shakespeare.*

Why thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misted and *lonely* traveller. *Milton.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden's Aen.*

When, fairest prince,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rotwe.*

LO'NENESS. *n. f.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; dislike of company.
If of court life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneness*. *Donne.*

I can love
Her who loves *loneness* best. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; dismal.
You either must the earth from rest disturb,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear?
How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear? *Blackmore.*

LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]
1. Not short.

He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts xx.*
He was desirous to see him of a *long* season. *Luke xxiii.*

2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other.
His branches became *long* because of the waters. *Ezek.*

We made the trial in a *long* necked phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

3. Of any certain measure in length.
Women eat their children of a span *long*. *Lam. ii. 20.*

4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.
Man goeth to his *long* home. *Ecd. xii. 5.*

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exod. xx. 12.*

5. Dilatory.
The physician cutteth off a *long* disease. *Ecdus. x. 10.*

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee. *Ecdus. xiv. 12.*

6. [From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; desirous; or perhaps, any thing desired.
Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*

By ev'ry circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and palties, and casts out
Many a *long* look-for success. *Dryden.*

Yet